The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,673.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 48 / For Six Months ...Rs. 24}

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

...WITH THE MALA-...ADRAS, AND CAL-...

...INDIA STEAM ...MPANY (Limited), ...overnment, despatch... ...h Mails, Passengers, ...n days.

...s, 30) H.P., Comman- ...3 on THURSDAY, the ...

...September 1873.
...re Tuticorin 26
,, Colombo 29
,, Galle 29
October.
,, Negapatam 1
,, Madras 3
,, Coconada 5
,, Vizagapatam 6
,, Bimlipatam 6
,, Gopanlpore 7
,, False Point 8
Arrive CALCUTTA 10

...can be booked by the Steamers ...ediate ports for transhipment at ...ime Company's Steamers, which

...ous and economical for Passen- ...Bangalore, and Madras, who ...and proceed from thence by ...y take the same route, picking

...d on the day of sailing. ...F. NICOL & Co., Agents.

...TION WITH THE PER- ...VIA KURRACHEE.

...and Passengers at Busreh, to and from the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The ss. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gayer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

Sept. 1873.		Oct. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 10	Leave BUSREH	1
,, Kurrachee 14	,, Fao	3
,, Gwadur 15	,, Koweit	1
,, Muscat 17	,, Bushire	3
,, Bunder Abbas 19	,, Linga	4
,, Linga 21	,, Bunder Abbas	10
,, Bahrein 23	,, Muscat	12
,, Bushire 25	,, Gwadur	14
,, Fao 25	,, Kurrachee	17
,, Mahomerah 25	Arrive BOMBAY	20
Arrive BUSREH 26		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. Corvos, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 6th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PUN...1,079 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gayer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam ship EUPHRATES, 903 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H.P., expected for, and to visit Bombay from India, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 16th September. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

To	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	.....	£30 0	.....	£19 0
To Port Said	£33 6	.....	£23 0	.....	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	.....	£22 0	.....	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 12th August 1873.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" From having issued (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing Intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 11, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
PELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE.	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Reed and Fed by them, are of unlimited quality.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

...by the 5th September, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,879 Tons, and 460 H.P.) Captain S. D. Shallard, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as under, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through ...pt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or ...els employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their ...gage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to ...tirement.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 8th September, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,602 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 5th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n	to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n	to Bombay
Oct. 2	,,	to Bombay	Nov. 6	,,	to Calcutta
,, 9	,,	to Calcutta	,, 13	,,	to Bombay
,, 16	,,	to Bombay	,, 20	,,	to Calcutta
,, 23	,,	to Calcutta	,, 27	,,	to Bombay
			Dec. 4	,,	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a strong Office Shigram, a handsome Bay Arab Horse, a fine collection of Choice Plants, &c., at Chummar Baug, Parell.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, shigram, horse, plants, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing residence, that same comprises rich cut glasseware, handsome dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea services, best plated-ware, such as set of dish covers, vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and liquor stands, ice pitchers, tea sets, waiters, butter pots, a set of electro-plated spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining and tamp tables, sideboard, ...ining, drawing-room and easy chairs, conversation and reclining couches, pier and writing tables, teapoys, Ottoman, table and hanging double and single light argand lamps, carpets table ornaments, flower vases, an eight day clock screens, pictures, English iron four-post bedstead, camp cot, Dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, child's cot, towel horses, dinner and cook-room articles, plants, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A strong office shigram with a Bay horse and harness.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th September 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of FRESH OILMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoi...e of Fresh Oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pic...les, mushroom, catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted fruit fruits (1 lb. tins), assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and 1½ dozen sauces, red herrings, fresh herrings, lobsters, green peas, blackwall whitebait, Lancashire hotch-potch, herrings a la sardines, Milton oysters, potted meats, Moore's cocoa and milk, Irish and Whitshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, Scotch oatmeal, isinglass, condensed and Anglo-Swiss milk, &c.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE EAST INDIA BANK.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 13th September 1873, at 12-30 P.M., by order of Nusserwanjee Ardaseer, Wadia, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Eastern Financial Association, Limited, 545 Shares of the East India Bank, which will be sold without reserve in lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th September 1873.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c. &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engine complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from DEBILITY, HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, FAINTING TURNS, AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA, it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy or foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF

BOLTON & Co., AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; extensively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An untasting remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raging fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 326, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 30 Tons of best COALS for Portuguese Steam Corvette "D. JOAO," now riding at anchor at Goa. The Tenderer will have to deliver the Coals on board the said Corvette at Goa at his own expense and risk. For further particulars apply at the Vice-Consulate.

S. A. De CARVALHO, Vice-Consul.

Sassoon's Buildings, 1st September 1873.

MAGNUS ENAMELLED SLATE COMPANY (Limited).

MEDALS AT ALL THE GREAT EXHIBITIONS.

MAGNUS ENAMELLED SLATE BILLIARD TABLES

(From 7½ to 25 Guineas, including the usual accessories),

AS SUPPLIED TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AT OSBORNE,
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT STRATHFIELDSAYE,
THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT BOMBAY,
THE MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER,
THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY,
THE EARL OF ROSEBERY,
THE EARL OF KILMOREY,
THE LORD ABINGER, &c., &c.,
THE MILITARY AND NAVAL MESSES, AND MANY OF THE PRINCIPAL CLUBS AND HOTELS THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE,

combine mathematical accuracy of workmanship, with the choicest elegance of design, and possess all the qualities esteemed by the scientific players.

The best and cheapest Billiard Table is one which, at the ordinary price, is utterly unaffected by any weather or climate. The MAGNUS is the only table answering this description. No wooden BILLIARD TABLE can maintain its original nicety of adjustment in the extremes of heat and cold, dryness and moisture, such as are met with in India, China, the West Indies, and in North and South America.

The lowest priced table sold by all other makers is made of deal covered with mahogany or some other ornamental wood, which, very soon, warps and destroys the playing surface, so that he cannot recommend it for hot climates, and will suggest a more costly table of what is called solid mahogany. The cheapest MAGNUS will stand any climate. The Company have no Billiard Table in their Show-rooms that they cannot recommend for all purposes and for all places.

Catalogues free by post. Orders promptly executed.

Show-rooms and Manufactory—Fimlico Slate Works, 153 and 155, Buckingham Palace-road, London, S.W.

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

Single pieces or complete sets of FORKS AND SPOONS of best quality : detailed lists on application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ELECTRO PLATED WARE.

Beer Mugs,	Cruet Frames,	Pickle Frames,	
Biscuit Caddies,	Egg Frames,	Salvers,	
Butter Dishes,	Epergnes,	Salt Cellars,	
Cake Baskets,	Jam Jars,	Sardine Boxes,	
Candlesticks,	Muffineers,	Tea Services,	
Claret Jugs,	Napkin Rings,	Toast Racks,	

And Sundries of every kind : details furnished by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO MESSES & CLUBS.

BASS'S PALE ALE, in Hogsheads, on sale by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

F. ROWLAND, CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. 1st JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS, NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. respectfully inform the PUBLIC and GENTRY of BOMBAY that all ORDERS entrusted to them are executed with first-class material and workmanship.

Gentlemen's Porpoise Skin Elastic Boots	Rs. 14
Regulation Hessian Enamel Boots	,, 25
Do. Patent Hyde Boots	,, 30

Constituents will find the above Establishment cheaper than any other House.

Price List forwarded, post-free, on application.

All Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 1,500 new designs in Rain Water Goods, Verandahs, Columns & Lamps. Railing and Gates, Conservatories, School Fittings. Tomb Railing, Covered Ways, Washhand Basins. Terminals, Balconies, Closets and Urinals. Cresting, Fountains, Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolvers with price lists, can be obtained on application to ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 92½, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR [illegible] A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Fiddle Pattern. Credit. Rs. a.			Beaded, Lily, or Thread Patterns. Cash. Rs. a.	Beaded, Lily, or Thread Patterns. Credit. Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size	Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks ditto ditto	,,	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons ditto	,,	16 8	[illegible]
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	,,	18 0	[illegible]
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons ditto	Each	1 8	[illegible]
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons	,,	1 4	[illegible]
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons	,,	1 8	[illegible]
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs	,,	3 0	[illegible]
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped)	,,	2 8	[illegible]
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs	,,	5 8	[illegible]
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives	,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks	,,	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles	,,	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do.	,,	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do.	,,	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons	,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow Spoons	,,	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni Spoons	,,	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs	,,	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests	Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers	,,	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle	Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A. Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A. Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	B. Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	B. Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	C. Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	C. Quality. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size ..... Per doz.	27 0	30 0	22 8	25 0	18 0	20 0
Table Knives, second (dessert) size ..... ,,	22 8	25 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	17 0
Meat Carvers ..... Per pair	9 8	10 8	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0
Game Carvers ..... ,,	9 8	10 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... Each	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0	7 4	2 8
Complete Sets, as above	72 0	80 0	59 0	66 0	49 4	55 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners	5 8	6 0	5 0	5 8	4 8	5 0

NAPKIN RINGS

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES, AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1¼ by 1 inch	9 0	10 0
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1¾ or 2 by 1½ inch	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & CO, LIMITED, BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED, A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF EXTRA FINE

MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

"CAVITES"

Per 1,000, Rs. [illegible] Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

The [illegible] of Manillas is too well known to need any special mention here or their excellence.

CHOICE MANILLA CIGARS, NO. 1.

Per 1,000..... Rs. 90.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING

CHEROOTS, IN CAPITAL CONDITION.

TRICHINOPOLIES.	COCONADAS.	DINDIGULS.
THOMPSON'S,	DOLLY VARDENS.	SUPERIOR, SELECTED.
DAWSON'S,	BABINGTONS,	INDIAN NOVELTIES.
MADURAS.	LEISURE HOURS.	WELL MATURED.

PONDICHERRIES.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS, Mellow, Well Seasoned.

SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG.

MONSOON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

A LARGE STOCK OF COATINGS AND TROWSERINGS IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, MAILING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

PRICE LISTS, *Wholesale* and *General*, furnished on receipt of Card.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

The superior reputation of this Wine is confirmed by every successive importation. It is believed to be unsurpassable at the price.

Per dozen, Rs. 9-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.

A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Swertia Chirettina in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Said to contribute more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AKEODERMA.

From its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 15.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

Used instead of [illegible] in sponge baths. Cup of exquisite delicacy. Invaluable for [illegible] may be used [illegible] of [illegible] system.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

A very wise selection is on view [illegible] Disinfectants. The [illegible] is now generally [illegible]

Fitted, Rs. 17 to Rs. 100.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London has advanced fully ¼ per cent. all round, and rates close firm at our quotations.

In Government Securities there has not been much enquiry, and prices are nominally unaltered.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d. to 2s. 0⅛d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10 3/16d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	99 5/16.
Do demand	100¼
On Madras 30 days' sight	99
Do. demand	99 15/16
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 22d.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110¼ to 110½
Four & half per cent.	106 3/8 to ¼
Four per cent.	104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cents. Debenture Loan, 1864-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Do. Tax Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	93
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture *Rs. 117*) per Bond	115

Rates of Discount at New Bank of Bombay—		
Loans on Government Paper on demand		4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise		7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills		4½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		6½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9 0
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	224½
Per Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	16-13
Ber Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE mail steamer of the 12th instant has had to accept £2-7-6 to obtain cotton and is not yet fully engaged, so little cargo offers. For November shipment a charter has been concluded to-day at £2-15-0, usual Continental options.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Shipe Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. nominal
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bills	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 10s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 10s.
Havre Cotton		£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

STRONG inquiry for Bank of Bombay, 2nd Issue, at higher rates. Colaba and Spinning shares firm. Mofussil Press shares were unsaleable at any rate.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dcml.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	755 xd
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	202½ xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	325
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 xd.
40,000	200	all	2½pct.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	123
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	10 9/16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	6 13/16	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	18 3/4	d.	Do. New Shares	.....

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.
750	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land
1,000	1, 0	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,470
560	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,785
800	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	1,230
1,000	150	150	25*	Brosch Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,640
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jowraj Ballo Mills	1,165
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,345
900	1,000	a	40 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,160
600	2,500	all	150p.c.	Oriental	3,325
600	2,500	400	216p.c.	Royal	2,250
500	1,000	1 all	....	Soonderdas Spinning	1,350

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
300	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	375
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	6,000
300	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,150
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	275
300	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
800	1,800	all	45 *	Colaba Press Co.	4,500
350	2,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.	5,500
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	500
300	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	5,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,100
250	5,000	1,461	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	900
200	400	250	125 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	670
120	2,500	all	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	935

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,265
1,000	50	11	4½ p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	68
500	500	200	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics B'd'g Co.	25
1,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	625
2,000	250	all	10 p.c.	Vizagapatam Patent Slip Co	75

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	25	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

A large business, chiefly consisting of Grey Goods, has transpired yesterday at fully current values, but some of the sales have not up to the time of writing come to our notice, being entirely of a private character. The market continues steady, and there is no change to report in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

5,000 pieces Grey Shirtings (f.)	40 in. 30 yds. 7 lbs.	Rs.	4	14 0
5,000 ,, ,, (f.)	40 in. 30 yds. 8½ lbs.	,,	5	14 0
1,000 ,, ,,	43 in. 30 yds. 6 lbs.	,,	4	3 0
2,000 ,, ,,	45 in. 30 yds. 9 lbs.	,,	6	8 0
750 pairs W. Dhoties	44 in. 10 yds.	,,	2	10 0
750 ,, ,,	44 in. 10 yds.	,,	3	2 0

COTTON.

The public telegrams of the 3rd instant report the Liverpool market firm, with Surats quiet but steady. The London market is reported as closing active and advancing. The sales of the day are up to 14,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats. Fair Dholleras is quoted at 6d. per lb., Oomrawuttees at 6¼d., Broach at 7¼d., Timevelly at 6¼d., Orleans at 9¼d., and Dharwar at 7¼d. The receipts of the day are given at 3,000 bales. The Ma[illegible] market is reported quiet with little [illegible]. Advices from New York, dated 3rd instant, state that the receipts during four days at N. S. Ports amount to 5,000 bales, and the exports to Great Britain for the same period are to the extent of 6,000 bales. The market here closed quiet without any quotable alteration in prices. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25 candies Fairpore	at Rs. 195	per candy.
50 ,, Dholleras	at Rs. 192	,,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Sunda (s)	Fraser	Suez, August 28.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Kurrachee (s)	Boyts	Kurrachee.
	Wimbledon (s)	Watson	Liverpool.
	Agra (s)	Sharpe	Coast, Calcutta and China.

The following vessels were entered out for leaving yesterday :—
Steamer Khedive, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Sunda, to China, &c.
Steamer Penang, to Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.		
1	Massilia	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.		
1	Oriental (s)	Rangoon.
	Massilia (s)	Suez.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 19 Tejo Port. G. Boat, Cabral, from Lisbon.
19 Dilhousie, ss, Warner, from Perim.
21 Flintshire, ss, Sturrock, from Foochow.
21 Hydaspes, ss, Coleman, from Suez.
22 Provence, ss, Brunel, from Hongkong.
22 Golconda ss, Shallard, from Suez.
22 Medina, ss, Shaw, from London.
22 Surat, ss, Baker, from Hongkong.
23 Persia, ship, Duncan, from Cardiff.
23 Nedjed, ss, Johnston, from Muscat.
25 Dalhousie, ss, Warner, from Perim.
24 French Empire, ship, Tompkins, from Newcastle.
24 Deccan, ss, Soames, from Bombay.
25 Sarthe, ss, Massis, from Batavia.
25 Teviot, ss, Nisbet, from Foochow.
26 Abbotsford, ss, Patterson, from Liverpool.
26 Dido, ss, Ballovich, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 22 Flintshire, ss, Sturrock, to London.
22 Hydaspes, ss, Coleman, to Calcutta.
23 Provence, ss, Brunel, to Marseilles.
22 Golconda, ss, Shallard, to Bombay.
23 Dalhousie, ss, Warner, to Guardiful.
24 Medina, ss, Shaw, to Japan.
24 Surat, ss, Baker, to London.
24 Deccan, ss, Soames, to Suez.
26 Sarthe, ss, Massis, to Toulon.
26 Tejo, Port gun boat, Cabral, to Ch[illegible]
26 Nedjed, ss, Johnston, to Constantinople.
26 Teviot, ss, Nesbit, to London.
26 Abbotsford, ss, Patterson, to Persian Gulf.
27 Dido, ss, Ballovich, to Trieste.
27 Dalhousie, ss, Warner, to Perim.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

July 26 Euxine, ship, Dougall from Birkenhead, bound to Calcutta.
31 James Livesay, s s, Clarke, from Cardiff
Aug. 10 Morning Star, ship, Evans, from Newcastle
18 W. Corry, s s, Croxon from Cardiff, bound to Galle.
23 Persia, ship, Duncan, from Cardiff.
24 French Empire, ship, Tompkins, from Newcastle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—4TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sir Walter Scott, 25 cases Eabhoy Tyabally ; 24 cases slates, Tyabally Abdoolally ; 50 boxes soap, Abdoolhoosein Esoobhoy.

Bellona s, 5 barrels varnish and 10 drums oil, Heptoola Allibhoy & Co ; 100 drums linseed oil, Abdoolhoosein Abdool Cahim.

FROM LONDON.

Violet, s, 34 cases matches, the National Bank.

Turkish Empire, 45 cases matches, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

Caradoc s, 25 casks salamoniac, Tejpall Guma ; 1 case hardware, Eabhoy Tyabally ; 1 hogshead porter, Cowasjee Manockjee ; 111 cases window glass, Ebramjee Noorbhoy.

British Sceptre, 11 casks fuse, Essoofally Ebramjee.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 120 cases brandy, Bomanjee Cookerjee & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora s, 4 cases drugs, and 1 case can de cologne, D S Kemp & Co ; 1 case dye, Chotalall Tullockchund.

DAILY EXPORTS.—1TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flora s, 523 bundles myrabollams and 2 bundles nuxvomica, Sorabjee Shapoorjee ; 93 bales cotton, H Manockram,

Sir Charles Napier, Khimjee Jewraz.

Khedive s, 300 bales cotton, Kessowjee Jadawjee ; 39 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 30 bales wool, Hassonbhoy Daya ; 51 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee ; 93 bales wool, Bhimjee Naron.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda s, 15 bundles E teeth, Cupurchund Canjee ; 16 pieces E teeth, G Carrimbhoy ; 23 bundles E teeth, Allybhoy Mahomedjee.

Khedive s, 800 bags linseed, W Nicol & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville de Bruxelles, 400 bags linseed, Ed Baudry & Co.

Khedive s, 200 bales cotton, Dayal Rattonsey.

FOR VENICE.

Khedive s, 200 bales cotton, James Duggries & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda s, 1,110 cwts sandlewood and 12½ cwts gunda horns, J Peerbhoy ; 49 bales twist, Morarbhoy Vizbookun ; 50 bales twist, A Habibbhoy ; 25 bale twist, R Habibbhoy ; 50 bales twist, C Ebram ; 100 bales cotton, C Jusraz ; 300 bales cotton, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata ; 45½ chests opium, N J Abram ; 72 bales cotton, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata ; 25 bales twist, H Jon Momed Abdool Khaluk ; 437½ chests opium, David Sassoon & Co ; 3 chests opium, Merwanjee Manockjee & Co ; 175½ bales cotton, D G Hoosan & Co ; 35 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata ; 6 chests opium, Goolabroy Koorjilall ; 35 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee ; 15 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee ; 432 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee & Co ; 103 chests opium, E D Sassoon

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER. 2.

Hudson, Surgeon Major, 33rd Regiment, on sick leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Coote, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras.
Trevor, Captain, 35th M. N. I., on leave, from Madras.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Keily, Lieut, Public Works Department, from medical certificate, from England.
Sladden, Quartermaster, 3rd Depot Brigade, on duty, from Poona.
Callwell, Captain, 45th Regiment, to join, from England.
Jones, Captain, 2nd Bengal Regiment to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 3.

Trestrail, Surgeon Major, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Mant, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.
Ker, Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on leave, to Gujerat.
Callwell, Captain, 45th Regiment, on leave, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, September 4.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg-Major R C Thorp, M D, are placed at the disposal of Government in the General Department.

Capt H Conningham, 20th Regt Madras N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

Capt W H Yates, Bombay S C, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Capt F J S Adam, S C, Offg Depy Asst Qr Mr General, to be a Depy Asst Qr Mr General on the Establishment, vice Major Pottinger whose tenure of office has expired.

The services of the undermentioned Officers of the Royal Engrs are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Public Works Department :—

Lieut H Clarke, Lieut W W Robinson, and Lieut R T Orpen.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Cowan holds the appointment of Asst Secretary to Government, Political and Educational Departments, as substantive pro tem, from 24th April to 31st July 1873, both days inclusive.

Mr Eshwunt Rao Hurree is appointed to be Asst to the Supt of Surveys in native States, Gujerat, as a temporary arrangement.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 3 of Act II of 1869, the Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J A Baines, C S, to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Anund Damodardas Narotamdas, Acting Mamlutdar of Veramgaum, in the District of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872, and is invested with the following additional powers :—

1 Power to hold inquests (Sec 135).
2 Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try (Sec 141).
3 Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c (Sec 518).
4 Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance (Sec 519).

Lieut J Humfrey, Acting Supt of Police in the District of Surat, is appointed to be a Magte of the First Class under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872, and is invested with the additional powers conferred upon other Supts of Police by Guv Notification, dated 21st May 1873, published at page 439 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 22nd idem.

Capt W F Sandwith to be Cantonment Magte at Malligaum.

The appointment of Mr Eduljee Cowasjee Mussrey to be Second Class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Rahuri, in the Ahmednugur District, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr Burjorji Edulji Modi, M A LL B, to be Second Class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Rahuri, in the Ahmednugur District.

Erratum.—In Government Notification dated the 25th ultimo, published at page 712 of the *Government Gazette* of the 28th idem, sanctioning the close up of the Bombay Court of Small Causes for the Second Vacation of the present year, for "from 20th October, &c." read "from 20th October, &c."

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col W Waddington, Supt Poona and Nassick Rev Survey and Assessment, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 6th Oct next.

The following arrangements are made consequent on the appointment of Major Boulton, First Class Depy Collr in Sindh, to act as District Judge of Kurrachee, with effect from 14th ult :—

Mr S W Tyndall to act as First Class Depy Collr.
Capt A A Maythew to act as Second Class Dep Coll vice Mr Tyndall.
Mr E Giles to act as Third Class Depy Collr, vice Capt Mayhew.
Mr W E Young, Asst Commr of Customs and Opium, is allowed privilege leave for three months, from the 7th instant.

Surg Major [illegible] DEPARTMENT.
Dr [illegible] to be Civil Surgeon at Kulludghee, vice [illegible]

The Governor in Council is pleased to declare the [illegible] between Mandwa Mattied, in the Hansot Talooka, and Bharoch, in the Broach Talooka, in the Broach Collectorate, to be a Public Ferry under the provisions of Section II, Act II. (Bombay) of 1868.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E McCallum, C S, has been allowed by H M's Principal Secy of State for India an extension of leave for six months on [illegible] certificate.

Mr W H Bolton, First Class Depy Collr, Frontier District Upper Sind, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J G Sinclair acted as Ex Engr, Sukkar Canal, from the 22nd Nov 1872 to the 11th August 1873, both days inclusive.

Mr E K Reinold, C E, and Mr F E Griffith, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr for Irrigation, Sattara Division, on the afternoon of the 22nd August 1873.

[illegible] Department, Allowed at Kirkee[illegible] Rangoon to Calcutta, 7 days' leave.
Notifications [illegible] Police and Police Commissioners.

Northern Division.

Master F L Chaplin and H R Cloke respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Supernumerary Asst Collr, Mamlut, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate.

Southern Division.

Lieuts Sale J H Henderson and Scott respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of District Supt of Police, Poona, on the 19th inst in the forenoon.

Surg J Robb, M D, and Surg-Major P S Turnbull, MD, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Supt of Vaccination, Central Circle, on the 13th August 1873, after office hours.

Lakhman Khanderao, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Poona Zillah, is appointed 2nd Clerk in the Office of the Supt of Vaccination, Central Circle, vice Probationer Ramchandra Gopal, discharged for ill-health, with effect from 22nd August 1873.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
Weekly Commercial Letter.
Turf News and Club Gossip
The Army
The Navy

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence ! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen ; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well-informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 5	...	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 6	...	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 10	...	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australia	,, 20	...	4-30 P.M.	{ No after packet.
China	,, 8	...	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 5,	...	3-30 P.M.	4 30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 26	...	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 4-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Fort Post Office from 5-00 to 7-00 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pice.		Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pice.	
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	4		9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 ann. and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 9 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi a optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless especially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

		P.M.			P.M.
Friday	Sept.	5	Monday	Sept.	8
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	10
,,	,,	19	,,	,,	17
,,	,,	26	,,	,,	24
Monday	Sept.	29	,,	Dec.	1
,,	Oct.	6	,,	,,	8
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	15
,,	,,	20	,,	,,	22
,,	,,	27	,,	,,	29

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Sept. 20	Saturday	Nov. 15
,,	Oct. 18	,,	Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		Supplemental dates.	
Friday	Sept. 26	Friday	Sept. 5
Monday	Oct. 27	Monday	Oct. 6
,,	Nov. 24	,,	Nov. 3
,,	Dec. 22	,,	Dec. 1
,,	,,	,,	29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

		P.M.			P.M.
Monday	Sept.	15	Tuesday	Nov.	18
,,	,,	22	,,	Dec.	2
Tuesday	Oct.	7	,,	,,	16
,,	,,	21	,,	,,	30
,,	,,	4	,,	Jan.	13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.
4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.
5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Friday	Sept. 26	Monday	Nov. 24
Monday	Oct. 27		

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Kopergoan, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as [illegible]	4 A.M.	5 [illegible]	[illegible]
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	[illegible]	[illegible]	7-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	[illegible]	[illegible]
For ditto in Southern Concan, &c., for Poon, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapooles, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1873.

UP to the present time, we understand Lord Northbrook has not decided what shape the enquiry will take regarding the reorganisation of the Indian army. When the last post left Simla, no Committee had been appointed, and it is a matter of speculation whether Lord Northbrook, aided by his Council and the military staff, will devise a plan for the reconstruction of the Indian army, or whether a commission will be assembled to report on the matter and to frame a scheme. We very sincerely hope that the Governor-General will not accept the individual onus of adjudicating upon the intricacies of the questions involved in reorganisation, but that his Lordship will appoint a military board to share with him the responsibility attaching to the final settlement of the momentous question of the day affecting the army in India

OUR military friends in Bombay are in a great state of consternation in consequence of recent orders received from the Financial Department affecting the allowance of Presidency house-rent. All officers residing in public quarters in this garrison have been ordered to pay the rent for such from the 1st of August last, and the Military Paymaster in this city has deducted from regimental abstracts a sum representing what is termed ordinary house-rent from each commissioned grade. We cannot but think that there must be some mistake on the part of the [illegible]cials of the Finance Department, for [illegible] quarters and Presidency house-rent [illegible] granted by an order emanating from the Secretary of State for India, and we cannot understand how the Government of India or that of Bombay could repeal and canc

Men are temporarily landed from their ships for drill, or other duty, or when landed for warlike operations as part of a force combined for the service of Seamen and Marines under the command of a Naval Officer, but not in cases where the Marines are acting with Her Majesty's Land Forces.

The present Second Captains to be promoted, and the rank of Second Captain to be abolished.

Barrackmasters.

Instead of being paid according to length of service, as at present, viz. :—

	s.	d.
From date of appointment to completion of 25 years' service in the corps	7	6 a day.
From 25 to 30 years' service	10	0 "
From 30 and upwards	12	6 "

Exclusive of Half-pay as Captains.

Barrackmasters in future appointments to be paid the uniform rate of 10s. 6d. a day, exclusive of their Half-pay as Captains, and to receive no increase for length of service.

All Barrackmasters, including those at present serving, to have the honorary rank of Major, instead of confining it to those of seven years' standing and twenty years in the Service, as laid down by the Order in Council of the 16th April, 1861.

Staff.

Appointments of Commandants of Divisions and other Staff appointments, except those of

Paymasters, Barrackmasters, and Quartermasters,

to be limited to three years, instead of five, as prescribed by the Order in Council of the 12th November, 1858; but this rule not to be compulsory on Officers who at present hold such appointments.

Commanders on completing their period of command to have the option of retiring on £600 a year, with honorary rank of Major-General, instead of taking their places on the list of Reserved Colonels, as prescribed by the Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870.

A Staff College Officer (Captain or Lieutenant) to be appointed as Military Instructor for the Artillery and Infantry Divisions at Portsmouth, in lieu of one of the Adjutants of the Marine Artillery.

Adjutants in future to be Lieutenants; but the Captains at present holding these appointments will retain them for the period regulated by former Orders in Council.

General Establishment.

A reduction of 9 Captains and 24 Lieutenants of Infantry to be made in the present Establishment, sanctioned by the Order in Council of the 17th March, 1869.

Such reduction to be effected by filling every alternate vacancy only in the Captain's List by promotion of a Subaltern, until the fixed Establishment be reached.

Admiralty, 12th Aug. 1873.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 3rd March, 1873, the undermentioned officers have been placed on the Retired List :—

Paymaster John G. Whittle, from the 25th ultimo, with permission to assume the rank of Pay-master-in-Chief from the same date.

Paymaster John Lyon, from this date.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Chief Engineer Benjamin F. Pine has been placed on the Retired List, from the 5th instant.

Admiralty, 14th Aug. 1873.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's order in Council of 3rd March, 1873—

John A. K. Greet has this day been

STEAM COMMUNICATION—BAR COAST, CEYLON, CUTTA.

(pg. 15.)

THE BRITISH 1873.

NAVIGATION Co. William Greenville under Contract with Giving the value of Steamers as above will 873.

and Cargo, every fourteen Mackenzie, Gent., V. Meynell, retired.

The St PAINA, 1,789 T. der A. will be despatch eph Mills, from the 15th fo at 4 P.M. ember 1873. f. Henry Brooke Peters,

Leave Bom ..... 18 Lieut., 1873.

" Chinaghry ..... 19 George Charles Fuller, from

" Ava ..... 20 nant. Dated 16th August,

" Carnac 21

" Mangalore ..... 22 arles FitzGerald Thomson to,

" Cannanore ..... 23 r, retired. Dated 14th June,

" Tellicherry 24

" Calicut ..... 25 ary R. Abadie, from half-pay

" Beypore ..... 26 Captain, vice C. H. Palairet,

" Cochin ..... 27 1873.

" Alleppy ..... 28 Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel

Cargo for Singapore and China be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice on this line hence or from interm B. V C, retired on half pay. Galle to the Messageries Mari run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious Henry Brooke Peters, from route for the Neilgherry District, Captain, was Joseph Mills, can land at Calicut or Beyporecquat 1873. rail. Passengers for Calcutta may ley retires from the Ser- up the steamer at Madras. is Commission, Dated 16th

N.B.—No Cargo will be receiv

Wilson Posnett retires from the of his Commission. Dated 16th

STEAM COMMUNICAT SIAN GULF.

Interchanging Cargo Captain James Stuart to be Captain, Baghdad, with Adjutant of the 8th Lancashire Rifle Company, vice Thompson, made Supernumerary on Corps. Dated 14th June, 1873.

Lieutenant and Brevet Major Geddes Sansoni Grant to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. Brownrigg, retired on half-pay. Dated 5th July, 1873.

Lieutenant Gerard Septimus Burton to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Twynam. Dated 5th July, 1873.

16th Foot, Lieutenant Walter Meyer Griffith retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 16th August, 1873.

18th Foot, Captain William Shaw, from the 73rd Foot, to be Captain, vice C. O. Cornish, who exchanges. Dated 16th August, 1873.

Lieutenant Thomas Boyle Meredith to be Captain, vice Hugh Shaw, V. C., made Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant of the North Tipperary Militia. Dated 12th June, 1873.

19th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant William Hunt to be Quartermaster, vice T. Murphy, retired on half-pay. Dated 16th August, 1873.

22nd Foot, Quartermaster Samuel Slater retires upon half-pay. Dated 16th August, 1873.

23rd Foot, Lieutenant Anthony Richard Hutchinson to be Captain, vice G. W. A. Fitzherbert, transferred to the 20th Hussars. Dated 26th July, 1873.

24th Foot, Lieutenant John Hoskyns retires from the Service, receiving the value of an Ensigncy. Dated 16th August, 1873.

25th Foot, Lieutenant William Godfrey Thomas to be Captain, vice Charles Errol Hope, made Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant of the 2nd Administrative Battalion Forfarshire Rifle Volunteers. Dated 14th June, 1873.

35th Foot, Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Tisdall to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel R. Atkinson, deceased. Dated 30th June, 1873.

Captain and Brevet Major Samuel Fritche Blyth to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Tisdall. Dated 30th June, 1873.

Captain Thomas Lloyd, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Blyth. Dated 30th June, 1873.

42nd Foot, Lieutenant Walker Aitken to be Instructor of Musketry, vice M. A. Creagh, promoted. Dated 17th July, 1873.

44th Foot, Sub-Lieutenant Lombard John Newman Tanner, from 18th Foot, to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 16th August, 1873.

47th Foot, Lieutenant George Vachell Boyd to be Captain, vice W. S. Dent, retired. Dated 16th July, 1873.

9th Foot, Lieutenant William Stevenson to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant Robert Oliver Aldworth, who has resigned the appointment. Dated 1st August, 1871.

60th Foot, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Kendal Bushe retires upon half-pay. Dated 16th August, 1873.

The promotion of Lieutenant Henry Turner Herchmer, dated 28th May, 1873, which was notified in the Gazette of 25th July, 1873, has been cancelled, this officer having died on the 5th May, 1873.

62nd Foot, Major Samuel George Carter to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel William Sankey, C.B., made Supernumerary on being appointed a Brigadier-General in the East Indies. Dated 23rd May, 1873.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edward Jarome, V.C., from 10th Foot, to be Major, vice Carter. Dated 16th August, 1873.

64th Foot, Lieutenant William Wade Brownjohn retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 16th August, 1873.

73rd Foot, Captain Charles Orchard Cornish, from the 18th Foot, to be Captain, vice W. Shaw, who exchanges. Dated 16th August, 1873.

77th Foot, Captain Cecil Edward Leny Lyon retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 16th August, 1873.

92nd Foot, Captain Alfred Constable Maxwell retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 16th August, 1873.

2nd West India Regiment, Captain William Fowler, from half-pay, late 2nd West India Regiment, to the Captain, vice T. H. Davies, retired on temporary half-pay. Dated 16th August, 1873

Medical Department, Staff Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Neill, from half-pay, to be Surgeon, vice Francis Alfred Turton, promoted. Dated 16th August, 1873

Army Hospital Corps, The Christian name of Captain of Orderlies Fernandez is Francisco, and not Ferdinand, as stated in the Gazette of the 11th July 1873.

Brevet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Dawson Slade, 1st Dragoon Guards, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to be Colonel. Dated 22nd July 1873.

Quartermaster Samuel Slater, 22nd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain on retiring upon half-pay. Dated 16th August, 1873.

Memorandum.

The undermentioned Officers retire from the Service, receiving the value of their Commissions :—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Augustus H. A. Anson, V. C., half pay, late 7th Hussars. Dated 31st July, 1873.

Lieutenant Thomas Henry Duncombe, half-pay, late 12th Foot. Dated 31st July, 1873.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 15TH AUGUST.

About nine o'clock yesterday morning, the P. & O. Company's steam-ship Sunda, Commander C. Fraser, arrived in harbour, with the English mails of the 15th August on board. She left Suez on the 22nd ult. at 9-55 A.M., arriving at Aden on 28th at 5-30 A.M., and left on the same day at 2-5 P.M. The following is the list of passengers :—

From Southampton.

Captain and Mrs Smyth	Col and Mrs Roome, 2 infants, child. and female servant
Mr & Mrs Winter	Capt Caldwell
Miss Stone	Mrs Sorie
Mrs Carberry	Mr and Mrs Hopper
Mr Carberry, Junior	Hon Lt Kelly
Mr G Godfrey	Dr B Goodall
Mr H P Jacob	Mr P W Kellner
Mr Robinson	Mrs Sutherland and 3 children
Capt and Mrs S Fraser	Mr B Eyre.

From Brindisi

Capt N J Jones	Mr West
Mr Jenkinson	Mr. A Buchanan
Mr H T Prinsep	

From Aden—Mr Soorjee and three friends.

In Red Sea light variable breezes and very sultry weather. From Aden strong S. W. monsoon, but high sea until within 600 miles of Bombay, then fresh monsoon and moderate sea.

Vessels Spoken.

S. S. Pekin, 22nd Aug., Gulf of Suez.

S. S. Orissa, 23rd, lat. 25-29 N., long. 35-25 E.

S. S. Deccan, 26th, lat. 16-44 N., long. 41-00 E.

S. S. Surat, 26th, lat. 15-46 N., long. 41 33 E.

S. S. Teviot, 27th, off Lee Hill.

All the above were bound for Suez.

Sept. 3rd, Italian steamer Persia, lat. 17-43 N., long. 58-51 E., steering to West.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(Special for the "Bombay Gazette.")

LONDON, 15th August.

My last letter was, owing to my absence from town, necessarily written and posted before the news was published of the reconstruction of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. For a like reason, my letter of this week will hardly be up to time. The effect of the change of places in the Government is not, at the time I write, easy to be determined. Everything seems to depend on the terms on which Mr. Bright has agreed to re-enter the Cabinet. If Mr. Gladstone has bought the support of the member for Birmingham by a distinct pledge to carry out the educational policy of the Nonconformists, no doubt the re-admission of Mr. Bright into the Cabinet is of the greatest significance. It means, in that case, that Mr. Gladstone has finally thrown in his lot with the Radical party. But how can Mr. Forster remain in the Cabinet if his educational policy be abandoned? I cannot believe that the Cabinet intends to change its principles; but Mr. Gladstone fancies that the name of Mr. Bright is still potent to charm away the discontent of the extreme men of the Liberal party. It has been shown, however, that Mr. Bright has ceased to have any active influence with these men, who respect him for his past services, but consider that his programme is played out. This more is, therefore, of no practical importance. The attempt to conciliate the public by the removal of Mr. Lowe and Mr. Ayrton from offices in which they have given great offence to men of all parties is a confession of failure which must still further damage the Government that still retains those men's services in other appointments. Mr. Lowe was, it is now generally admitted, the most incompetent man ever pitched upon to hold the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer; and now, to mend matters, he has been sent to the Home Office to extend the field of irritation against the Government and give fresh proofs of his utter want of administrative ability. Mr. Ayrton differs from Mr. Lowe in being a first-rate administrator, though he may have many personal enemies; and the Government can have only displaced him out of deference to Mr. Lowe, who probably bargained that, if he were degraded, his enemy should be degraded too. I am not surprised that Mr. Lowe should meekly accept so bitter a humiliation rather than resign; for he has no friends and no possible allies on either side of the House; and, if he separated himself from Mr. Gladstone, his political career would be at an end. But Mr. Ayrton is well thought of in the House; and, if he were to join the malcontent Radicals, he might take high rank amongst them. It would be far more to his interest, then, on would suppose, to resign, unless his enemies are right in saying that the goal of his political ambition is a foreign or colonial Governorship. Then, finally, there is the curious arrangement by which Mr. Gladstone becomes for the time his own Chancellor of the Exchequer as well as First Lord of the Treasury. As rest is above all things what Mr. Gladstone needs, it seems plain that, if he attempt to do the work of two offices instead of one, the double burden must kill him. But, we are told, he will give up the Chancellorship before Parliament meets. He dares not appoint a new man now, for fear of giving umbrage to Mr. Lowe; and it is whispered that Mr. Childers retires because he is disappointed at not getting the vacant place. Mr. Gladstone would probably like to make Mr. Goschen Chancellor; and, when it is remembered that Mr. Lowe resigned in 1860, and broke up the Gladstone Government, because Mr. Goschen was at that time promoted to Cabinet rank before him, one can easily imagine that to be supplanted now by the same man in the office of next importance to the Premiership would be intolerable to the new Home Secretary. One fails to see, then, how the reconstruction of the Ministry can do Mr. Gladstone any good. It has already immensely encouraged the enemies of the Government, and the only newspaper which is in ecstasies over the probable results of the changes is the *Daily Telegraph*, which is now as much discredited as the Government itself. The fact is, the people no longer have any confidence in either the Government or the Parliament, and nothing but a dissolution will restore political life in England to a healthy state.

The Conservatives, who take a malicious delight in plaguing Mr. Gladstone about small things, have discovered that it is doubtful whether the Premier has not vacated his seat at Greenwich by his acceptance of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer; and they gleefully proclaim that it is a "dodge" on his part not to seek re election, the fact being, as they say, that he dare not face his constituents. The result of the late election at Greenwich is, of course, appealed to to confirm the justice of this opinion; and it is, indeed, likely enough that the Premier would be beaten at the poll. It is noteworthy, at the same time, that the Conservatives, with all their boasting, are going to let Lord Frederick Cavendish be re elected without opposition. Mr. Bright's seat may be in danger, if in his address he does not say something to conciliate the Nonconformists.

The fusion of the Bourbon and Orleanist parties in France has been at last accomplished by the formal submission of the Comte de Paris to the sovereign authority of the Comte de Chambord. No sophistry on the part of "Constitutional" journalists can avail to conceal the fact that the Orleans princes have recognized the principle of divine right embodied in the person of Henri V., in the hope of profiting by it after his death, so that henceforth there is but one Bourbon party, which claims the throne by right of inheritance, not of popular election. The Duc de Broglie's Government seems to be devoting all its energies to secure the triumph of this party. The Duke himself has declared that he is fighting a duel to the death with the Radicals; and it does not require much prescience to understand that the result of the struggle must be to create a coalition of the Bonapartists with the Republicans which will lead to the restoration of the Empire, unless Marshal Macmahon can persuade the army to fight for the white flag and the old *régime*.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(Special for the "Bombay Gazette.")

LONDON, 15th August.

The Globe Telegraph scheme, about which I have frequently written, has proved a success, a sufficient number of applications having been received to make up a nominal stock of £2,000,000, which of course represents a large adhesion of dividend-paying securities. The principal holders were those of the Atlantic and Eastern lines, all of which are dividend-yielding properties and once the project gets to work, the number of adhesions will increase, partly from other shareholders dropping in, partly from the purchases which the managers of the trust will be enabled to make out of their funds. That the support given by Telegraph shareholders was not more general is to be ascribed to the interested opposition offered by certain directors of well known undertakings which it was proposed to absorb. These gentlemen published, officially of course, a disclaimer of all knowledge of the scheme, accompanied with a perfectly distinct hint that *they* did not like it. The natural retort, if any one had chosen to make it, was that directors, who would cease to exist if the scheme floated, could not be expected to like it, but that their interest so far was not identical with that of shareholders, and was on the contrary diametrically opposite. If by amalgamation twelve directors are made to do all the work which it formerly took fifty to accomplish, the saving in annual salaries is so much put into the shareholders' pockets. Nevertheless the cold water thrown on the proposal influenced some of the weaker and less independent shareholders, and hence its success was for a time doubtful. One held back until he saw whether his neighbour would go in, so that the applications hung fire. However, a rigorous effort by circular was made at the last moment, and large adhesions were sent in, when it found that the promoters were determined to carry it through. The net results then. In the first place a much gr is given to Telegraph shares and therefore many other small d be tempted to embark in them. place, as the working will be much mor mical, the dividends will be all the larger it will be comparatively easy to raise money when wanted, on favourable terms, duplicating the lines—a very important point when we bear in mind that a double line is essential to the perfectly successful working of the Red Sea route and the extensions to China and Australia. The public are closely interested in the issue of this experiment, for it is certain that wherever practicable—that is, whenever they can secure 7 or 8 per cent. to the shareholders—the Boards of the Telegraph Companies will be only too happy to reduce the rates, and so diminish the motives for competitive schemes.

Little progress is made here with any of the various foreign loans connected with the East, to which I have more than once called attention. The Persian schemes are lost sight of for the moment. Reuter is in Vienna. To judge from his looks the last time I saw him, he is not very hopeful in his expectations of what the British public will do for his concessions, and I will undertake to say he will make less progress in Germany. In fact, the impression here was, that the Shah himself half repented what he had done; and I think I am within the facts in saying that when he was asked in London to supplement the concessions by an additional point, he flatly refused, saying he had gone quite far enough. Our own Government, as your readers are aware, has most emphatically given Reuter the cold shoulder, and it seems to be doubtful now what he will do. Reuter is a who can keep his own counsel, and therefore do not pretend to speak authoritatively, but I am told his present intention is to do nothing whatever until the Shah has returned home, by which time, too, the surveys of the country for the first projected railroad will be far advanced. He will then have an opportunity of judging what the public temper is, and will seek to transfer his concession for the railway in its first stage to a company which will raise funds to make the line. Reuter acts wisely in not forcing the matter on our attention just now. The public are rather sick of loans to foreign states of which little is known, which are just civilised enough to be able to spend money, and not so civilised as to have proper notions of honour about repayment. The experience of other countries is not encouraging. Turkey may now be considered hopelessly insolvent, and the additional loan just contracted cannot possibly be floated here, though the Syndicate will of course endorse it. As for the Egyptian loan, about which I have already written, it does not grow in public favour. The value of Egyptian securities falls lower every day, notwithstanding an opportune puff given to the Khedive by some journels here, *apropos* of Sir Samuel Baker's success in annexing all Africa up to the equator. This loan, as I before stated, was taken by a syndicate, consisting of twelve members, who have undertaken certain financial duties which may greatly influence the future of Egypt. *La Finanza*, a paper published in Italian at Alexandria, lately gave a copy of a circular letter addressed to the participators in the loan, accompanied by some remarks to the following effect:—"The state is and has been for some considerable time chained (*vincolato*) to the house of Oppenheim and a few other bankers acting in concert with it, and although this combination as set forth in the circular appears to have only one object, namely, the placing of the present loan, it is probable that much more remains behind." This means that as a great deal of money must be found, and this loan, even if all were taken by the public, would not have sufficed, other advances will be wanted soon which the public will at first be told nothing about. There is, however, a growing impression here that, financially, Turkey and Egypt are hopelessly rotten, and that the sooner a crash comes the better.

In connection with Turkey an extraordinary revelation appears in a recent number of the *Levant Times* which has been sent to me. It is an account of a suit before the French Consular Court at Constantinople, brought by M. Louis Merton against Messrs. Tubini and Co., the bankers who contracted for the Turkish ten millions loan of 1872. Merton is well known as a financier who has had much to do with Turkish loans, and he was a member of the syndicate formed to carry out the 1872 loan. The claim he brought in this suit was for a moiety of the sum of £100,000 which had been paid by Mahmoud Pasha, the Grand Vizier, to Tubini, and which Merton apparently took to be commission of some kind. Tubini resisted the claim, alleging that out of the £100,000 he had paid £56,500 to various parties who had claims on part, representing commission and expenses with which he had nothing whatever to do, and repudiating altogether M. Merton's claim. The upshot was that the Court, after hearing evidence and counsels' arguments, decided that the £100,000 have been personally awarded by the Grand Vizier for motives "which must be unavowable since they have remained unexplained in the hearing." The claim of M. Merton must be dismissed with costs. The Court concluded that from the silence maintained as to the meaning of the £100,000, it might be held that the sum had been "obtained as a *pot de vin* (backsheesh), which cannot be in any way assimilated to a legitimately acquired commission for negotiation." One of the counsel admitted that "it seemed a tainted business," and he could not divine what the £100,000 was paid for. This is a sort of mystery which often attends Turkish and Egyptian loans, and generally speaking there is no chance of fathoming it. There are *pots de vin* all round, and the public in the long run pay for them. It is somewhat unfortunate for M. Tubini that this disclosure has come out just as he is about to launch another Turkish loan, for he happens to be the *concessionaire* of the new one now imminent, which it will require the greatest dexterity to render palatable.

Before I quit the subject of loans, let me mention that our good friend Russia, having now got the Central Asian question out of the way, and smoothed down our generally ruffled feelings by betrothing her eldest da to our Queen's second son, is about to do the contemplated doing six months was then deterred from attempting by popularity at the time—she will soon, it is stood, ask for a new loan. If her agents in transaction are again the Rothschilds the loan may prove a success: otherwise it will remain in the hands of the syndicate for months.

Lord Cairns has now published his second award in the matter of the Life Assurance Arbitration. It is a complicated and elaborate production, but as full abstracts given in all the papers here, I need not repeat details. On the main point of interest to the unfortunate contributories—the liability of Mr. H. B. Sheridan, M. P., and others to repay the large sums they had received for services in amalgamating the various companies—Lord Cairns' opinion is discouraging. He does not consider it his duty to institute proceedings in any of the cases, for various reasons, the chief of which are that there is no one to profit by proceedings, the trust funds of the companies affected having already sufficed to pay the creditors and leave a surplus for the Albert Company. So far as Sheridan is concerned, he appears to have got £24,750 by these amalgamations—£9,000 from the Family Endowment, and £15,750 from the Medical. According to the best opinion at the time, this lucky gentleman had netted £70,000 in all from amalgamations by the heavy commissions he had received, and as those made with the European were much the most numerous, it would appear that the report is well founded. On the subject of "Dirty Cotton a loss to every one," I take the following extract from the New York *Financial Chronicle*, as of interest to all concerned in producing, selling, or working the staple:—"One singular feature in this season's trade demands the attention of our cotton producers. The nominal quotation of the price of American cotton at Liverpool has been upon the grade middling. That has not varied for some months, and is now 6¾d. for uplands, and 9¼d. for Orleans. We call the average price of middling uplands for the last three months 9d. It is questionable if the average cotton spinning of England would be without profit, or at an actual loss at 9d. But in the crop of 1872 73 was an immense disproportion of low grade and dusty cotton, the greater part of which found its way to England. Intrinsically worth to a spinner, who could use it at all, nearly as much as middling, except the loss by greater waste in use (probably not more than ½d. per lb. in average of all that portion not very dusty), it has been freely selling at 6d. to 7¼d., while very dusty bales sold down to 4d. to 5½d.; the better sort 1½d. to 3d. and the very dusty 3½d. to 5d. below the price of middling. At least one-half (an average 1½d.) of this unusual difference has been a clear profit to the spinner, and as clearly a loss to the planters, except in those cases where the planter's loss was divided with unfortunate exporters. In every crop there is some loss by bad handling of the cotton, in picking, ginning, and especially in packing it for market. But when that portion is large, as in the crop of 1872 3, and the crop otherwise below the usual average grade, the excessive supply of low cotton, however good its staple, is forced down to competition with the poorest and cheapest cottons in market, such as those of Madras, Bengal, and Bombay. The depreciation in England forces a corresponding depreciation of low and dirty cotton elsewhere—at home, on the Continent, or wherever it finds use. It is not extravagant to estimate a loss of 1½d. per lb. on 1,000,000 bales of the crop of 1872 by this grave misfortune or fault of the planters, and that amounts to over fourteen million dollars in gold. The entire loss by the depreciation consequent upon the average low grade of the crop, and upon bad handling and packing, the greater part of which might have been prevented without material reduction of quantity, has more likely been equal to twelve millions or more to the producers and eight millions to exporters or others to whom the cotton was first sold, while the amount of reclamations for mixed and dust packed bales, and the trouble to factors and dealers caused thereby, are together something frightful to the contemplation of the latter classes of merchants."

BOMBAY.

Suits in the Small Causes Court.—During August last, 2,035 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

The Legislative Council.—The next meeting will be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday the 8th instant, at mid-day.

The Small Causes Court.—The vacation of this court will begin on the 20th of next month and not the 26th as before announced.

It is said that a race of 300 yards is arranged to take place at Poona between two Military officers. The wager is said to be a large sum.

Mr. Burjorjee Eduljee Modee, M.A., LL.B., is appointed Second Class, third grade, Subordinate Judge at Rahuree, Ahmednuggur District.

The Vehar Lake.—The water in this Lake commenced to overflow the waste weir on Tuesday last, at 2 P.M., and has continued to do so ever since.

The *Poona Observer* has heard on good authority that commissions are about to be bestowed on two non-commissioned officers now stationed at Poona.

The floods about Jacobabad have subsided, but not till many villages have been submerged and the crops lost. Malarious fever is said to prevail in the station.

Assistant Commissioner of Customs.—Mr. W. E. Young, Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Opium, has been allowed privilege leave for three months from Monday next.

Ahmedabad Small Causes Court.—The Judges of the High Court have permitted the adjournment of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad from the 15th to 30th October next.

A letter from Sukkur states that the telegraph line between that place and Kurrachee was broken on the 23rd of last month, across the Indus. Messages were being conveyed over the river by special steamer.

The Thakor of Palitana.—A Mofussil paper states that the Acting Political Agent of Kattywar has reported to Government against the Thakor of Palitana about his arbitrary conduct towards his Bhyads.

Vacation of the Small Causes Court.—The second vacation for this year of the Bombay Small Causes Court commences from the 20th October, and not from the 26th, and will terminate on the 9th November.

Theft of Currency Notes.—On Wednesday, a Mr. DeLima reported to the executive police of the loss of currency notes for Rs. 220 from his pocket whilst at the Bank of Bombay. Inquiries are being instituted into the matter.

Theft.—A man named Shepherd, butcher of the P. and O. steam ship Golconda, reported to the police, that on the night of Tuesday, Rs. 92 were stolen from a drawer in his cabin. Inquiries are being made into the matter.

Accident on Board-Ship.—On Wednesday, a seaman of the ship Woodburry, by name Harry, had the fingers of his right hand severely injured whilst engaged hauling in the ship's cable. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

We learn from the *Sindian* that Mr. Viegas, Deputy Post Master of Sukkur, was bitten by a snake, and that the "usual remedies" having been applied, the bite did not prove fatal. If the snake was a venomous one, this may be an authentic case of a cure.

Death by Apoplexy.—Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday at Byculla concerning the death of one Casseram Ramjee. The jury upon the evidence adduced came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by apoplexy, induced by excessive drinking.

The undermentioned Chaplains, having completed ten years' service on the dates below specified, are promoted to be Senior Chaplains from those dates:—The Rev. A. H. Onslow, B.A., 23rd July 1873, the Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A., 24th July 1873, and the Rev. T Horsfall, 3rd August 1873.

Accident.—A man named Ransoobur Ramsujee, employed at the Jewraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Mills, Falkland Road, had his hand accidentally jammed in some machinery on Wednesday. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate four of the fingers.

The History of the Mahrattas.—A handy edition of Captain James Grant Duff's celebrated History of the Mahrattas has just been issued by the *Times of India* press in one volume. The book is well printed, and the small price charged for it ought to secure a large number of purchasers by the natives of this country.

Committed to the Sessions.—Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee yesterday committed the Purdasee named Bejnath Ramdin to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing currency notes for Rs. 1,700, belonging to Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Watche, at the auction rooms of Messrs. Jehangbir Hormusjee and Co., auctioneers.

A Vagrant in Trouble.—On Wednesday, at the Fort Police Court, John Pentall, a vagrant in the Government work-house, was charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Mapp, Deputy Superintendent of the House of Corrections, with being drunk in the work-house, also with assaulting a warder. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

The recent Robbery in Poona Cantonments.—The seven men who were accused of committing a robbery accompanied with force in the house of Mr. Jamsetjee, and were committed for trial by the Cantonment Magistrate, Colonel Evezard, have been tried before the Sessions Judge, Baron H. De Lirpent, and a jury. Two of the accused, were found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—Value of silver in the Mint on the the morning of the 25th August 1873, Rs. 36,33,457; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 28,526; total, Rs. 36,61,983; deduct, new coin paid during the week Rs. 2,08,009; total balance, Rs. 34,53,974. There are in addition 26,850 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

The Kidnapping Case.—The hearing of the case in which Syed Mahomed Birgunsi stands charged with kidnapping and abducting from British India Fakeer Boor and Amsena, women, and Soonoor, a Seedee boy, was resumed yesterday—the Fort Police Court, before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate. Mr. Peile, Acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the case on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Payne (Jefferson and Payne) for the defence. One additional witness was examined to-day, and the case was again adjourned for further investigation till Saturday next.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following Officers to be Visitors of the Central Jail at Yerrowda:—The Session Judge of Poona. The Deputy Inspector-General, Indian Medical Department. The District Magistrate of Poona. The Assistant Session Judge of Poona. All Magistrates of the 1st Class resident at Poona. The Civil Surgeon of Poona. The Executive Engineer of Poona District, and the Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Fortunate Escape from Drowning.—On Wednesday afternoon, a Musulman female with a child in her arms was found drowning in the sea by the side of the causeway known as Hajee Ali's, leading to a Durga of that name, which stands on a rock in the sea at Breach Candy. It appears that the woman had gone towards the Durga to perform some religious ceremony, when of a sudden she fell into the sea with the child in her arms. On being seen struggling for life, some of the passers by with the assistance of some Mahomedans rescued the woman from her perilous position, and as life did not appear to be quite extinct in both the mother and child, they were immediately conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where both are now doing well.

The sum of rupees one hundred has just been sent to the Byculla School on account of the orphan child of the late Private Cogan, H. M's 66th Regiment, by the Managing Committee of the "Kurrachee Penny Readings."—*Sindian*, August 30.

A Fancy Bazaar will be held at Hyderabad, on Friday, the 19th instant. Eight ladies have consented to preside at stalls. The proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the School for Hindoo girls in connection with the Hyderabad Church Mission.

Colonel Peile who lately arrived here for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of stores for the Indus Valley State Railway, and superintending other works in connection with the line, is, we regret to hear, necessitated by ill health to seek a change of scene and air. He will leave for Bombay by the steamer next Tuesday.—*Sindian*, August 30.

No tidings have, we regret to say, been as yet learnt of the convict whose escape from the Shikarpore Jail we reported last month. Nor have we heard what the result of the inquiry instituted concerning his escape has been. The man's previous history shows him to have been an inmate of all the jails in the Province from time to time for years past, and it is a noteworthy fact that from each and every one of them he by some means or other succeeded in escaping and continuing at large until discovered in some fresh breach of the law. On the occasion of his last detection and conviction he is said to have had the temerity to have told the Police authorities very plainly, that they would have to improve in their vigilance if they expected to keep him long, and true to his word he made his way out of the jail under the very eyes of the sentinel, by means, as we stated before, of a ladder, which it is highly improbable he could have made for the purpose of effecting his escape without the aid of some of the other inmates or employés of the jail. We trust that those implicated have received their deserts. We do not hope to hear of the capture of the run-away for some time to come, if captured at all, for on the previous occasion we see that he baffled all the attempts of the Police of the Province for nearly two years, although engaged, during that time, in some of the most daring acts of violence and burglary that are on record in the annuals of crime in Sind.—*Sindian*.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 2nd September, was 335, being 30 more than in the preceding week, 52 less than the total of the week ending 3rd September 1872, and 15 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 247 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total birth as of still born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	1	4	...	...	...	7	9	...
Fort, Southern	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	29,732	...	1	...	1	2	...	9	17	...
Esplanade	10,464	...	1	...	2	...	1	7	11	...
Market	43,199	...	8	...	1	...	2	17	21	...
Mandvee	35,100	...	14	...	6	1	1	25	15	...
Chakla	36,748	...	5	...	1	1	2	20	10	...
Oomburkharee	49,873	...	10	...	2	3	...	21	18	...
Dongree	25,556	...	2	...	2	3	...	10	10	...
Dhobeetalao	37,915	2	7	...	2	1	2	20	15	...
Phanseewaree	20,790	...	1	...	1	...	1	7	4	...
Bhoolehwar	36,020	...	3	...	2	3	...	19	9	...
Kharatulao	23,638	...	8	...	3	2	...	18	12	...
Koombarwara	27,594	...	8	...	5	...	1	10	12	...
Khetwaree	24,817	...	...	...	4	...	1	10	18	...
Girgaum	21,234	...	...	...	2	...	1	9	5	...
Chaupatee	7,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...
Walkeshwar	7,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...
Mahalaxmee	4,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Mazagon	20,978	...	2	...	...	1	1	7	8	...
Sewree	10,933	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3	...
Kamat. & Bye.	75,028	...	19	...	3	3	2	52	19	...
Parell	13,773	...	2	...	...	1	2	8	7	...
Sewree	4,490	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	7	...
Sion	11,572	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	10	...
Mahim	14,310	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	8	4
Worlee	10,442	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	8	5
Water Division	22,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-resident & unknown	.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...
Bombay	644,405	2	117

THE POSITIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. T. H. Baylis, to the Right Honourable Lord Sandhurst, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., and the reply to it.

53, Bedford Square, London, 2nd August, 1873.

My Lord,—I have the honour to enclose, for your Lordship's perusal, a copy of an important Report of Dr. Mouat, on the subject of the altered, and improved value of European Life in India, a matter in which you, I believe, take an interest.

Your Lordship is probably aware, that the foundation of the Positive initiates an entirely new system in the practical administration of Life Assurance, and the whole of its arrangements, constructive and otherwise, have been organized with a view to providing effective remedies for those defects in the ordinary system, which have been revealed by failures of certain Life Offices, which failures arose from a want of observance of those principles of management, which can alone maintain the permanent success of this class of institutions.

The principles I refer to comprise providing undoubted security for the assured—the right to cease paying premiums at any time—and of demanding the return of an equitable portion of premiums paid—as well as the removal of all the vexatious conditions that encumber the ordinary Life Policy, and under either of which, the companies reserve to themselves the power of forfeiting the policy, and all premiums paid upon it.

The manner in which the Positive remedies these defects is generally admitted to be thoroughly satisfactory, and public approval of the company is testified to by the facts, that 2,500 persons have paid up £250,000 of capital, and over £84,000 in the way of premiums on shares; and the annual premiums for Life Assurances effected amount already nearly to £22,000 a year. Considering the short time in which these results have been attained, and their magnitude, they have never been even remotely equalled in the history of Life Assurance in this country.

Besides presenting the foregoing advantages to the assuring public, it formed a prominent feature of the Positive to give the residents in India and other foreign parts as much relief as was consistent with prudence, and safety, and also in the revision of the high rates of premium charged, especially by Life Offices transacting life business in India.

After mature consideration of this question, it was decided to charge the same rates of premium on European lives in India as in this country. We proceeded to give effect to this principle by organizing branches of the Positive in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

No sooner had our intention been made known in these Presidencies, than a controversy was set on foot by competing offices, in the public papers, with a view to affect our progress by exciting alarm that our rates were too low, and that ruin must attend our operations. As a set-off against this opposition, a powerful class hailed our proposals with hearty approval, and I am happy to be able to state, that our Indian results, in the way of Assurances effected, are highly satisfactory.

The Directors of the Positive, while wishing to guide the institution with energy and enterprise, are not in the least degree disposed to do so at the expense of prudence, and safety. So far as India is concerned, they felt satisfied that in offering to Europeans residing there, the inestimable advantage of assuring at English rates, they were doing a wise act for the company, and all the experience, and facts, they have been enabled to obtain, as bearing on the question, have confirmed their views.

Having the opportunity of obtaining the opinion of an eminent authority on this particular question, namely, Dr. Mouat, whom your Lordship no doubt knows, the Directors referred the consideration of it to that gentleman, and the accompanying correspondence explains the result.

In his report, Dr. Mouat refers to the mortality amongst military lives in India, consequently that document touches a question, on which your Lordship possesses vast experience, and no doubt you will read that portion of the report, as well as the whole document with interest.

If your Lordship will do the company the great favour of reading the correspondence herewith forwarded, and give it the benefit of an expression of your Lordship's views on the subject to which such correspondence relates, I believe that it would be a great benefit conferred on an important public question.—I have the honour to remain, My Lord, your Lordship's obedient Servant,

T. H. BAYLIS,
Founder, of the Positive and General Superintendent.

Royal Hospital, Dublin, 4th August, 1873.

Sir,—In answer to your letter of the 2nd of August, 1873, giving cover to copies of correspondence between J. D. Bell, Esq., Chairman of the Positive, and F. C. Mouat, Esq., M.D., in which you ask for my opinion with reference to what has been advanced by the latter, I have great pleasure in intimating my concurrence with his views.

The facts stated in his sixth paragraph are, I believe, beyond dispute.

Thus within my own experience, "the habits of society in India have changed quite as much as have those of the corresponding classes at home. Sobriety and moderation are now the rule, excess the exception."

The diet and general mode of living in India are now practised entirely with a view to the above consideration.

The easy communication with Great Britain, the connection afforded by railways with the majority of the Hill stations and the sea, have put that in the power of every one which was simply impossible in former times, viz., rapidly to seek a change of climate in order to meet serious illness.

This power is freely exercised by all classes of society. Government has liberally followed in the wake of the movement, and rapidly transfers to England, or to Hill stations, all sick or weakly soldiers demanding such change.

I am, for want of data, unable to speak with authority on the Statistical results of mortality among the European population in British India, which may be traceable to the above-stated causes; but there cannot be a doubt that marked beneficial results have been produced, and that generally there is no reason now to ascribe risk to a residence in India which is not to be found in other parts of the world.

I recollect that when I first went to India as a young man, it was even then observed, that among the gentry, and those who could afford to take care of themselves, there was much less of mortality, and of severe sickness than was generally understood in England, while, on the other hand, the mortality and invaliding of the troops were very serious at the distant dates to which I refer.

As shown by Dr. Mouat, a great improvement has taken place amongst the latter, and I believe I cannot err, when I apply my authority and experience as a Commander-in-Chief of ten years' standing, who was daily concerned in the consideration of Army sanitary questions, and declare my conviction that he is thoroughly right in his conclusions on this point.

If this be so with regard to the troops, we may surely infer, that the classes to which the benefits of your Insurance Company will apply have improved in health, and the prospect of duration of life, in at least an equal ratio with the soldiery, because of the social, and mechanical changes, and advantages above adverted to, as compared with the habits and practices of thirty years ago.

Under all these circumstances, I am not oppressed by doubts with reference to the expediency of the course pursued by the Positive Assurance Company, in placing their rates in India on the same footing as those admitted for England.

As you are aware, one principal motive with me for joining the company was the hope of extending its advantages, more especially to the members of the Services with which I have been so long happily connected in India, for the scheme of the Positive appeared to me admirably adapted to the wants and conditions of Anglo-Indian society.

The liberal views taken by the Directors, which I believe to be safe at the same time, have consequently afforded me the utmost satisfaction and enlist my warmest support.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient Servant.

SANDHURST,
General Commanding the Forces in Ireland, and late Commander-in-Chief in India.

T. H. Baylis, Esq., General Superintendent P. G. S. Life Assurance Company, 53, Bedford Square, London, W. C.

Holloway's Pills.—Sick Headaches—Thousands suffer from this worrying annoyance when the body and brain are depressed in warm damp weather. Holloway's purifying Pills present a ready means of cure for indigestion, biliousness, and flatulency; in debilitated constitutions and no vous habits these Pills are the best restorative: they correct all the unpleasant consequences of torpidity of the liver, they remove distention, and never fail to secure regular action. For all abdominal ailments Holloway's Pills are the safest possible medicine, they at once give ease and comfort, and naturally strengthen the whole series of organs concerned in the process of digestion, and will be found useful in every household.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Some time since, Mr. Robert Orr of the firm of Messrs. Orr and Co., Madras, furnished Colonel Puckle with a number of Vanilla pods for trial in the Lalbagh. The pods have turned out very fine, and it seems probable that the culture of the plant will be attended with advantageous results.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

The Bangalore Dramatic Club.—The second series of Varieties, to which the public were treated on Friday night, was, we need not say, as marked a success as its predecessor, which we have already had the pleasure to criticise.

Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Madras.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. Cooper, the Chaplain of St. John's Hill, has been selected by the Right Revd the Bishop of Madras to fill the place of the late Reverend R. Taylor as his Lordship's Domestic Chaplain. Mr. Cooper is greatly beloved by his parishioners, and his severance from them will be very deeply regretted.—*Ibid.*

Anniversary Pastoral Ovation.—There was a very cheerful gathering in the Library Room attached to the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Shooley, last Thursday evening, for the purpose of presenting an address and testimonial to the Very Reverend Father J. A. Chevalier, on the anniversary of his Patron Saint Augustine, this being the Reverend Father's 59th Anniversary of that day.

A Serious Assault.—On Sunday evening, at about half past seven, four seamen, named Joseph Redman, James Folley, James McCulloch, and Samuel McCulloch, made a serious attack on four European constables, severely injuring one of them, and tearing the clothes of three others. It appears that two of the seamen were fighting in Lall Bazaar, when the constable on duty went up and requested them to desist, when he was knocked down by the two others and assaulted. Upon this a sergeant of police went up to the assistance of the constable, and he was knocked down and assaulted so severely that his removal to hospital was considered necessary. It was not till after two more constables had rendered assistance that the four seamen were secured. They will be placed before the magistrate this morning.—*Englishman*, Sept. 2.

Sudden Death.—A respectable young European, named Walter Milne, an assistant to Messrs. Williamson and Co., in their tea gardens in Assam, was last week found dead in a first-class gharry at the Barrackpore Station. On enquiry it was ascertained that the deceased had been ailing for some time past with fever and affection of the lungs; and as he was much liked and respected, and his services appreciated, he was granted leave to go home, on the recommendation of his medical advisers in Assam. On his way to Calcutta the train stopped at at Barrackpore, where the tickets were being collected, and, on the collector coming to the carriage wherein the deceased was, was not a little surprised at finding him dead. His servant who was in the same compartment attending on him was as much surprised as the collector. A *post mortem* examination held subsequently showed that the deceased was suffering from consumption.—*Indian Daily News.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*House News*, Aug. 15.)

The Monarchial fusion continues to occupy public attention in Paris. The French journals place much importance upon the recent interview between the Comte de Paris and the Comte de Chambord at Vienna, which, they assert, signifies a reconciliation of the members of that family. The President has been inspecting some new engineering works which are greatly to improve and increase the capabilities of the harbour at Boulogne. M. Odillon Barrot is dead. M. Thiers has gone to Switzerland. The trial of Marshal Bazaine is fixed for November, and the *Constitutionnel* mentions a rumour that Metz will shortly be restored to France through the good offices of the Emperor of Russia.

After some severe fighting, the troops of the Spanish Government have entered Valencia, and the town shortly afterwards surrendered. Granada is also once more in the hands of the Government, who have granted an amnesty to the insurgent officials consequent on the surrender of the town. Two more insurgent frigates, the Almanza and Vittoria, have been captured by the Germans, and handed over to the Spanish Government. Contreras, the insurgent general, marched upon Madrid with a strong force, with the idea of taking the city, but on being met by the Government troops he hastily retreated, and after a short engagement left many prisoners, with a large amount of guns and war material behind him in his flight. Don Carlos has been joined by his consort, Dona Margarita, and together they have retired to the Basque provinces, for a period of repose. Bilb ao is being closely invested by the Carlists, who have cut off the supply of food and water.

The Shah has left Vienna after a grand reception and farewell by the Emperor. To-day he is at Constantinople on his return to his own dominions.

Her Majesty has left Osborne for Balmoral, where she arrives this afternoon, joined by the youthful members of the Royal Family. The Queen's stay in the Highlands is expected to last till November.

Their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke and Duchess Cesarewitch and Cesarevna have left England for St. Petersburg in a Russian imperial frigate, after a cordial leave-taking with the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family. The Prince of Wales is about to pay a visit to Hungary in order to participate in the sport of fox-hunting. Prince Arthur has returned to England from Denmark, and has joined his regiment at Aldershot.

The acceptance by Mr. Gladstone of the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer may possibly cause an election for Greenwich. It is not yet determined, however, whether the step taken by the right hon. gentleman will render that event imperative, as he holds his second office without pay.

Mr. Bruce is appointed to the office of Judge-Advocate-General.

Sir George Jessel has accepted the office of Master of the Rolls, but it is stated he will not stand again for Dover in the event of an election.

It is announced that Mr. W. H. Gregory, the Governor of Ceylon, will shortly return to England, and Lord Granard is named as his probable successor.

In the Tichborne trial the opening speech of the counsel has lasted the entire week, but it is expected to terminate in a few days, when the examination of 201 witnesses for the defence will commence.

In the Hogg divorce case, partly reported in our last, the jury have given a verdict for the petitioner, with costs against the co-respondent.

The White Star clipper Dunmail, bound for Melbourne, has been totally wrecked shortly after leaving the Mersey. Crew and passengers all saved.

The inquiry into the late fatal railway accident at Wigan is still pending. No more deaths have occurred.

The trial of the four persons charged with complicity in the Bank of England forgeries, is fixed for Aug. 18.

A serious outbreak of typhoid fever has occurred in the West-end of London, which has been traced to the consumption of impure milk.

It is expected that the prospects of sportsmen on the Scotch moors will be the worst this season that have been known for many years. The grouse have perished from the severity of the weather in the hatching season.

Letters have been received from Sir Samuel Baker, giving a satisfactory account of his proceedings in Egypt.

The Bank rate continues unaltered. The latest return shows a general improvement in the position of the Bank.

In the cotton market the Liverpool quotations show a tendency towards an upward movement, but while the market is well supplied prices are fluctuating. At Manchester business is very dull and prices generally easier.

Obituary of the Week.—Sir Francis Ronalds, F. R. S.; Sir J. D. Hamilton Hay, Bart.; Sir John Power, Bart.; the Hon. Louisa Purdon; Lady Talbot de Malahide; Lady Trevelyan; J. Gregory, Esq., Coroner for Leicester; M. Odillon Barrot.

BREACH OF PROMISE BY A MISSIONARY.

At Manchester, on August 11, Elizabeth Ann Martindale, the daughter of Mr. Henry Martindale, salesman, Reece House, New Rochdale, sued John Allen, a master of the Ralkes National School, near Tatley Bridge, Yorkshire, for a breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff's mother and defendant's mother were cousins, and the plaintiff and defendant had known each other for a great number of years. In 1866 there sprang up an attachment between them, at which time the defendant received an appointment as a missionary to the West Indies, and before he went abroad he spoke to the plaintiff as to an engagement, but nothing was definitely settled until after he returned and settled down as schoolmaster at Tatley Bridge. A large number of letters had passed between them, in which the defendant had expressed great affection for the plaintiff, and in one of which he said—"I believe I could not live without you or your letters. I hope to be able to persuade you to come to Tottington. I am most anxious to see you as often as possible. With love and kisses, my dearest duck, yours affectionately, John." In 1872, under promise of marriage, he seduced the plaintiff, and at first promised to act honourably and to marry her; but he postponed it on various pretexts and ultimately refused to keep his promise on the ground that it would interfere with his prospects of advancement. He had frequently told the plaintiff that he was in receipt of 200*l.* per year. For the defence it was contended that the defendant had been jealous of the plaintiff, and that he thought that their marriage would have led to unhappiness. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 240*l.*—*Home News.*

TOTAL WRECK OF A WHITE STAR CLIPPER.

A new clipper ship, the Dunmail, belonging to the White Star Company, was totally wrecked in the Mersey on August 10. The vessel, which was 1,450 tons register, and classed A 1 at Lloyd's, sailed from Liverpool about ten o'clock on Saturday evening, Aug. 9, for Melbourne, under the command of Captain Fisher. The tide was ebbing strongly, and there was a stiff head-wind. After the tug left the vessel she became almost unmanageable, owing to the heavy sea, and drifted on to the bar, striking so violently that she shortly afterwards began to break up, and finally sank. There was no loss of life; but several of the women were greatly exhausted through exposure to the cold and the heavy seas that broke over them. They were conveyed to the Liverpool Receiving House and Sailors' Home and quickly attended to, only three being obliged to be taken in conveyances. The passengers were nearly all Irish people of the working class.—*Home News.*

THE HOGG DIVORCE CASE.

The hearing of the case of Hogg *v.* Hogg and Cordery, was concluded on August 9, the Court, in accordance with the verdict of the jury, pronouncing a decree *nisi*, with costs, against the co-respondent:—

On August 8 further evidence was adduced on behalf of the respondent.

Mrs. Haldane, the aunt of the respondent, stated that the latter resided with her at various places on her coming to England. Her little daughter "Daisy" was always with her. She knew that Mr. Cordery visited her niece, but she never saw the least familiarity or impropriety between them.

Margaret Vincent stated that she went into the service of Mrs. Hogg in November 1868. Her duty was to wait upon Mrs. Hogg and take care of the little girl "Daisy." She was in her service until October 1870. She was with her at Surbiton, France, and other places. The little girl slept with her mother. She knew Mr. Cordery, and had seen him at Mrs. Hogg's. When he came she was in the habit of taking down the little girl to him, and he romped with her. There never was such a thing occurred as witness taking the child out of her mother's bed and taking it upstairs until eleven o'clock at night on one occasion when Mr. Cordery was there. Nothing of the kind ever took place, and she never saw the least familiarity or impropriety between her mistress and Mr. Cordery. Haste, the detective, visited her in January 1871, and he had called on her several times since.

Colonel Herbert Taylor M'Pherson, C.B., stated that he was a colonel in the Indian army and married to the respondent's sister. He knew that in 1868 Mrs. Hogg had been in delicate health, and just before the respondent left for England his wife showed him a letter from his sister, wishing to come and stay with them. His wife wrote to her asking her to come, but she did not. She went to England instead. In 1869 his wife was in England, and she returned in October 1870. He met her in Calcutta, and she had letters from the respondent to her husband. She came via Calcutta on that account, as Bombay was her nearest route.

Thomas Case was in 1870 waiter at the Mitre Hotel, Hampton Court. He remembered the respondent and the co-respondent calling there one in the summer of that year. On both occasions they went into the public room and had some refreshments. There were other people in the room all the time. He saw no familiarity between them.

The co-respondent, Mr. John Graham Cordery, then went into the witness-box, and stated that he held the situation of Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab. He first made the acquaintance of Mr. Hogg in 1860, at Lahore, and next year he became intimate with both him and his wife. He corresponded with them after that. In 1868 he had a severe attack of dysentery and fever. It began in August, and lasted three weeks, when he was ordered home to England. On his way to the coast, he stayed at Poona with the petitioner and his wife five days. He was then in a complete state of prostration. While he was there Dr. Beattie saw him, and the account he had given of his condition was perfectly correct. He parted with Mr. Hogg on the most friendly terms, and he wrote to Mrs. Hogg from Bombay, thanking her for her attention. He arrived in England at the end of October 1868, and was still in a state of great prostration and physical weakness. He went to Bournemouth, where he remained until January 1869. He was much better then, and in March of that year he saw Mrs. Hogg at Eastbourne Terrace, and he renewed his intimacy with her. In September of the same year he went to consult Dr. Carter, and he frequently saw Mrs. Hogg there, and dined with her at the Bedford Hotel. He also drove her out. He visited her at Montpelier Row. He was all the while in a state of physical prostration, and on the occasion of all the meetings he had with Mrs. Hogg there, her husband might have been present. There was no familiarity or impropriety between them. The witness was then examined as to all the other meetings he had with Mrs. Hogg at Paris, Nice, Surbiton, the Star and Garter, the Westminster Palace Hotel, and the various places she resided at, and he swore positively that on none of those occasions did anything improper take place between him and Mrs. Hogg. All the time he was physically incapable, and after he was served with the citation, he stated, in a letter he wrote to Sir James Weir Hogg, his willingness to submit to the inspection of any three medical gentlemen he might name.

In cross-examination by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Cordery stated he never thought of his conduct compromising the lady. He now felt that his dangling about with her contributed to the delusion under which her husband laboured.

On the assembling of the Court on August 9, Mr. Serjeant Parry addressed the jury on the evidence which had been adduced on the part of the co-respondent. In doing so he went over the evidence which had been given in the case, and stated it was of such a presumptive character that, coupled with the denial of the accused parties, the jury could place no reliance upon. No doubt in the meetings of these parties there was opportunity for the commission of adultery, but there was no evidence whatever that such adultery had been committed. The learned counsel then went on to comment upon the medical evidence which had been given as to the impotency of the co-respondent, and contended from it, coupled with the other evidence, that the case of the petitioner had entirely failed.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine then replied on the whole of the evidence on the part of the petitioner. In regard to the plea of impotency set up by the co-respondent, he considered it a most infamous and unmanly one; and he was certain the jury would be in the full belief that it had not been proved. He then went on to dissect the evidence on the other parts of the case, and pointed out the meetings of the respondent and co-respondent at the various places which had been revealed in the evidence, and their meeting at which could be set down to no other motive than that of a guilty intercourse between the parties. It was all very well to say that detectives had been set upon the footsteps of the parties in order to dog them, but there was no evidence to disprove the testimony which these parties had given. On the whole case he maintained that the guilt of the respondent had been fully made out.

Sir James Hannen then summed up. He said the marriage was one which seemed to promise happiness, and for some years the husband and wife appeared to have lived happily together. With regard to the letter from the respondent to the co-respondent which the petitioner had intercepted, he thought the writing of such a letter could not be excused, and that the husband ought not to be harshly condemned for obtaining possession of it by any means in his power. The respondent seemed never to have fully appreciated the impression that the discovery of such a letter was likely to make upon her husband, and there was no doubt that immediately after her return to England she was in communication with the co-respondent. It was natural and proper that Mr. Hogg should communicate the contents of the letter to his mother, and Lady Hogg only acted fairly in communicating it to Mrs. Haldane, the respondent's aunt, in whose charge she was placed in order to put her on her guard. There was no foundation for the suggestion that Mr. Hogg had placed his wife in the way of temptation, and it was clear he had expressed to her his desire that she should cease all communication with Mr. Cordery. The petitioner, therefore, was free from any charge of improper dealing with his wife down to the time when they parted and she returned to England. His lordship then referred to the clandestine correspondence carried on between Mrs. Hogg and Mr. Cordery in England; and, in reference to the steps afterwards taken to watch her, he said that any husband placed in such a position might naturally be expected to take such steps in order to ascertain whether the suspicions of his friends which had been communicated to him were well founded. It was not denied that having parted from her husband with a prohibition against any further communication with Mr. Cordery, to whom she had written a letter containing expressions of warm affection, she continued her intercourse with Mr. Cordery on every possible occasion, and that they had frequent meetings; and those meetings were kept secret from the persons to whom they would naturally have been communicated had they been harmless. Without the explanation which had been given of these meetings it was difficult, if not impossible, to come to any other conclusion than that they were for an illicit purpose. His lordship then [illegible] to the evidence [illegible] unfortunately necessary to [illegible] to such means unless crime was to [illegible]. Agents employed to make discoveries were, no doubt, likely to become zealous, and there was a danger that they would exaggerate, and even depart from the truth, in their anxiousness what they were employed to discover. His lordship severely censured the conduct of Haste in abstracting a private letter written by the respondent's sister, Mrs. Vincent, and making use of the letter in order to prevent Margaret Vincent from giving evidence in respondent's favour. That was as outrageous an act as ever was brought to light in a court of justice, and pretty well all that any one had been made of the letter. His lordship then briefly referred to the medical evidence given in support of the defence set up by the co-respondent, and said that, whatever might be the result of inquiry, the co-respondent could not be acquitted of having placed the respondent in a position which seriously compromised her.

On the conclusion of summing up of the learned judge, the jury retired to consider their verdict at half-past four o'clock, and in the absence of some ten minutes they came into court with a verdict to the effect that the respondent had committed adultery with the co-respondent he with her.

The Court, in accordance with this verdict, pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs against the co-respondent.

A LIVELY EPISODE IN THE TICHBORNE CASE.

A juror (to Dr. Kenealy—Do you say the family knew nothing of the tattooing? June 5, 1871?

Dr. Kenealy—That is the case I ask you to draw.

Another juror—Did not Attorney-General know of the tattooing?

Dr. Kenealy—Only of the O which he thought to find on the arm of Arthur T. If the defendant were sent to penal servitude on evidence as had been given by the police of England would rise up against it. The learned gentleman then referred to the evidence of M. C hatillon and said that he was rather a valet than a tutor.

The Lord Chief Justice—That is a most improper observation.

Dr. Kenealy—I say it is a proper observation.

The Lord Chief Justice—And I say it is not.

Dr. Kenealy—I am entitled to say to the jury—My lord, with all submission I desire—

The Lord Chief Justice—I have had enough of that.

Dr. Kenealy—I have a duty to perform.

Mr. Justice Mellor—You are right, but you must only do it with conduct becoming a gentleman.

Dr. Kenealy—I know a gentleman's conduct as well as you do. I beg you will not address that to me.

The Lord Chief Justice—I will not allow you to address a member of the Bench in that style.

Dr. Kenealy—If a member of this Bench forgets his duty—

The Lord Chief Justice—No member of this Bench has forgotten his duty. I will not allow you, Sir, to address such language to the Bench.

Dr. Kenealy—I will address any language to the Bench that my sense of duty dictates.

The Lord Chief Justice—I tell you that I will not allow such language to be repeated.

Dr. Kenealy (to the jury)—Gentlemen, I am addressing you. I say in plain English Chatillon was a valet. In plain English he was employed to attend this youth to the gardens of the Tuileries, and I say the man was a valet.

The Lord Chief Justice—I do not wish to have any further discussion of this kind, but I must ask is anything to be gained by calling people names—by going unnecessarily out of the way, when it has nothing to do with the issue to be decided, to give people pain who are not here to defend themselves. The word valet in French is an offensive epithet.

Dr. Kenealy said he would not so style him if he regarded Chatilion as a truth-telling witness, but he asked the jury to disregard all he had said as to the tattoo marks.

The ordinary hour of adjournment having arrived, Dr. Kenealy paused in his address, when a juryman suggested they should go on another hour.

Another Juror—I object very much. I have suffered enough already.

Mr. Justice Lush—I had thought that in another day you intended to finish.

Dr. Kenealy—No, I must go through the cross-examination.

The Lord Chief Justice—One might have thought in thirteen days you could have done enough.

Mr. Justice Lush—I thought one day more would have finished.

Dr. Kenealy—I am sorry I cannot oblige your lordship.

A Juryman—Can you give us any idea when you will finish?

Dr. Kenealy—I am sorry I cannot.

The Lord Chief Justice asked the gentleman of the jury who had previously applied to be excused from illness whether he was still suffering.

The Juryman—Yes, I am suffering. My son, to whom I had entrusted my business, is ill, and cannot attend to it, and indeed I am really losing £20 a week. I do not object to that. I only object to sitting here any longer than is necessary.

The Court then adjourned.

WHAT IS PERJURY?

Frequent answers have been given to Pilate's query concerning truth, but the great question of the day is not What is truth? but What is falsehood—what is perjury? In the Tichborne trial the defendant's counsel finds a great many statements made on oath that he puts aside as absurdities The Bench and jury the other day joined issue with him on what constituted perjury. The dialogue is worthy of preservation in full, though much of the report of the proceedings has to be curtailed:—

The Lord Chief Justice—Then are we to take it that the statement he (the defendant) made upon oath was false?

Dr. Kenealy.—His own answer destroys it.

A Juror—It was quite inconsistent with the prior answer.

Dr. Kenealy—No doubt, quite inconsistent, and his former answers were hallucinations and delusions—there is no legal phrase for them. They were inconsistent with his own solemn oath in his last answer.

Another Juror—Then one or other of the statements must have been deliberate falsehoods.

Dr. Kenealy—Don't say "deliberate falsehoods;" they may have been untrue and yet not deliberate falsehoods; if not uttered with intent to speak falsely they would not be perjuries.

The Lord Chief Justice—If he intended to avoid answering a question by means of false statements, that is deliberate falsehood.

Mr. Justice Lush—Certainly.

Dr. Kenealy thought otherwise.

The Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Lush repeated their opinions.

Dr. Kenealy—Surely there must be some object.

The Lord Chief Justice—So there is—the object of avoiding an answer. Whatever is stated on oath in answer to a question, if knowingly false, is perjury.

Dr. Kenealy—If the jury are of that opinion as to the defendant's answers, they must convict him, then, upon that ground?

The Lord Chief Justice—We are dealing with your argument.

Mr. Justice Lush—It seemed to us very strange.

Mr. Justice Mellor said he entirely concurred in the opinion which had been expressed by the Lord Chief Justice and his brother Lush. An answer on oath made from any indirect motive, as to avoid giving a direct answer, is, if knowingly false, undoubtedly perjury.

Dr. Kenealy said he should have doubted that.

The Lord Chief Justice—And we desire to remove your doubts; and we have no hesitation in declaring, as the Court of Queen's Bench which is now sitting here in *banco*, that we are all clearly of opinion that such false swearing as we have described is perjury.

That point being disposed of by the Court, another has since arisen in which the learned counsel takes a more severe view than the judges of what is untruthful. A *ruse*, Dr. Kenealy argues, is a lie, or as bad as a lie, and a lie under no circumstances is justifiable. Lady Radcliffe and Mrs. Towneley having exchanged names as a *ruse* to test the claimant, we e, Dr. Kenealy maintained, committing a morally unlawful act, and being capable of such a *ruse* their testimony could not be relied upon. The Lord Chief Justice observed that surely in some instances a *ruse* was justifiable, as for instance, in self-defence; but Dr. Kenealy would not admit that it ever could be so. There are evidently numerous nice points such as these to be considered by the court and jury. It is impossible not to observe that there is lamentable ignorance abroad concerning what is truth, but until now we had supposed that the precise departure from truth that constituted perjury or discredited a witness had been pretty well defined. Patience will, doubtless, yet solve the difficulty, and of this excellent quality the court appears to be in full possession, though the jury have ex pressed a wish for better quarters than the sheep-pen in which they are placed, and Mr. Justice Mellor has gently thrown out a hint "that counsel might use a shovel instead of a tea-spoon."—*Home News.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF AUGUST 16.

LADIES AND HIGH LATITUDES.

Daughters of earth in one point differ from their mother. A wad of false hair at the back of the female head maintains a high temperature at the poll.

OVER THE MARMALADE.

Dundee knows pretty well beforehand how its new member will vote. His name will never be found in any division-list among the Noes, for is he not a Yeaman?

WHAT THE LITTLE BIRD WHISPERS.

Certain mischievous priests, nominally of the Church of England, are making a disturbance about Auricular Con- [illegible] Law. We are not alarmed. Sense will soon succeed in gaining the ear of the country.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

Nurse—"Why don't you go and have a dip in the sea, Mr. Charles? I bathed with the children this morning, and it was delightful!"

Mr. Charles—"Ah, Mary, it's all very well for you; but rec'lect my back hair is a fixture!"

REWARD OF SPIRIT.

Referring to Mr. Baxter's resignation of the office of Secretary to the Treasury, the *Times* observed:—

"Take a brick out of a wall and the whole structure may tumble down."

Then Mr. Baxter is a brick; and a high compliment has been paid to Mr. Baxter.

MORE HONOURS.

The Shah has conferred on the Lord Mayor (who deserves all his distinction) the Order of the Lion and Sun. This sounds rather like a public-house sign, and perhaps it is not to be regretted that we cannot return the compliment by investing the Grand Vizier with the Elephant and Castle, or the George and Dragon.

"THE BETTER THE DAY," &c.

Rustic (to Curate who dabbles in Photography)—"I'd be turr'ble much obliged, Zur, if you'd map off my pictur', Zur!"

Curate—"Well, my man, I'll take your likeness for you. When will you come?"

Rustic—"Well, Zur, if you've no 'bjections, I be mostly cleaned up and has moast time o' Zunday marnin's Zur!"

SEASONABLE OCCURRENCE.

The late hot weather has been attended with several cases of sun-stroke, in one of which, that of a young lady, the brain was unaffected, but the chignon took fire, the sun's rays co-operating with internal heat to produce what is erroneously called spontaneous combustion. Considering the magnitude of the ricks which girls continue to wear on their heads, the wonder is that cases of this kind are not more frequent.

EXCLUSIVENESS.

Host—"Nice party, ain't it, Major Le Spanger [illegible] Tigg and low, rich and poor,—most people are welcome to *this* 'ouse! This is 'liberty 'all, *this* is! No false pride or 'umbug about me! I'm a self-made man, *I* am!"

The Major—"Very nice party, indeed, Mr. Shoddy! How proud your father and mother must feel! Are *they* here?"

Host—"Well, no! 'Ang it all, you know one must draw the line *somewhere*!"

SUDDEN OPENING FOR A YOUNG MAN.

Mr. Snogge—"My Lord! Beg pardon, but you look'd agent as has travelled. Would be grateful for a 'int. What would be a good short tower, my Lord?"

Nobleman—"Sir, ask Mr. Cook. He knows men and cities." He'll see, at a glance, what would suit you. He is going to take me to Japan. I should recommend you an æsthetic trip to Southend. But, if you can spell, and brush clothes, I'll take you with me. Will you come?"

[Collapse of Snogge.

THE HOLIDAY TASK.

Dr. Punch—"My dear young friends, you have done next to nothing this half. Therefore, a little task during the vacation will be good for you. You, Master Benjamin must get me a 'definite policy.' You, Lowe, will write a paper on the 'application of the *screw*.' Ayrton, you will have to get by heart the whole 'book of etiquette.' Miall, you must attend Church regularly. Whalley, you're going to America—stay there! Plimsoll, you must learn to—ahem—moderate your transports. And as for you, William Ewart, the idler you are the better!"

A ROWLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

It is known that Convocation, before it separated, had received from some four hundred and eighty "priests" of the Church of England a petition "that the Bishops would make provision for the consecration of Holy Oil." It may not be known that Convocation, in reply, informed the petitioners that they could have plenty of Consecrated Oil, as Rowlands' Macassar Oil was quite sufficiently consecrated already for any useful purpose. That oil was consecrated to the toilet, endowed with the odour of sanctity, possessed the miraculous property of making hair grow upon bald places, and was particularly recommended for the tonsure.

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THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., East Indian Madras and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Co.s' passenger time tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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